Cambria Freeman.

R. E. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

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The Cambria Freeman

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EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

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One copy, three months,	50

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We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE ALTOONA WARE HOUSE CO.,

WHOLESALE

Dealers and Commission Merchants

Corner Virginia St. and Plank Road,

Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of FLOUR, FEED, SALT, FISH, GRAIN, COAL, LIME, SAND, &c., at wholesale, in Altoona City, and the adjoining counties can be supplied with the leading articles generally used by them at city mill prices.

All kinds of country produce received and paid for in cash, or sold on commission.—Prompt returns will be made.

Storage furnished for all articles, such as floor lumber, shooks, shingles, etc.

Articles will be delivered to purchasers or sent to freight warehouse.

Having the only house where goods by the car load can be removed at the door, thus saving drayage, our customers will receive the benefit of it.

Price currents will be sent weekly to persons desiring them.

THE ALTOONA WAREHOUSE CO.

Altoona, April 30, 1868.-tf.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY —WAGON, BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—Having taken the Wagonmaking Shop recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Lichty, (who still remains in their employ,) the subscribers are prepared to manufacture light and heavy WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, and other vehicles, and will guarantee all work done by them to be perfectly substantial, neat and satisfactory, while their prices will be as moderate as those of any manufacturer in the country. Repairing of all kind done promptly and done well. Give us a call if you need any work in our line.

THOMAS T. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1868

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—Having opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the shop formerly occupied by R. D. Thomas, a few doors east of A. A. Barker's store, the subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the rest of mankind that he is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Gent's and Youths' wearing apparel in the latest style of the art, with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. Persons needing work in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call. DAVID J. EVANS.

Ebensburg, April 9, 1868.-tf.

RICHARD ROWAN,

ALTOONA, PA.,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Is prepared to make contracts for the painting of Churches, Dwellings and other Buildings in Cambria and surrounding counties, and for the execution of all other work in his line. Painting done at prices more moderate and in a style far superior to most of the work executed in this section. Satisfaction guaranteed. feb.20.-tf.

WRITTEN FOR THE FREEMAN.

MY CHILDHOOD HOME.

BY MOLLIE A. GILMORE.

Back through the halls of fond mem'ry I gaze,
Musing in silence o'er scenes of the days
Which vanished, alas! with childhood's bright dream,
Borne rapidly onward by Time's fleeting stream.

The home of my childhood, tho' now far away,
Is dear to my memory as 'twas on the day
When I, but a child, dwelt happily there,
Knowing nought of the burden of sorrow and care.

But, alas! what sad changes since then have been wrought?
What heart-rending battles of life have been fought?
The friends fondly cherished have since passed away,
And far in yon churchyard are mould'ring to clay.

The two we loved most of our unbroken band
Were first to be stricken by Death's icy hand:
But God in His wisdom thought proper and best
To bear them away to the home of the blest.

Thrice happy are they who suffer no more—
Who've exchanged this vain world for Heaven's bright shore!
May we, the bereft ones, when Gabriel shall call,
Be prepared in the arms of our Savior to fall:

And meet with the dear ones who've crossed the cold tide
Of the River of Death, to yonder bright side.
I look to the future—all, all seemeth drear,
And comes to each eye, unbidden, a tear.

A sigh heaves my bosom—I wish, but in vain,
To enjoy the bright days of my childhood again;
To bask in the sunshine of childhood and home,
No longer afar 'mid strangers to roam.

But though for awhile we are severed below,
And far from our home have been destin'd to go,
May we, when we've traveled this weary world o'er,
Form an unbroken band where we'll part never more.

EBENSBURG, PA., AUGUST, 1868.

HEROISM OF A GIRL.

The winter of 1784, which was so remarkably severe in Italy on account of the large quantity of snow which fell in the more elevated portions of that country, was even yet more severe in France and Germany, where the most rapid rivers were frozen solid, and many persons perished from the intensity of the weather.

One night, which was probably more terribly cold than any which had preceded it, when the fierce north wind caused every living thing to shrink before it, a soldier of the garrison of Metz, in Lorraine, received orders to mount guard at a post the most exposed of any near the city. The unhappy man, whose health had been in a very feeble condition for some time previous, incurred the risk of his life from exposure to the rigors of the bitterly cold air in which he was placed.

He was engaged to marry a young girl whose affection for him was of the most tender nature, and when she learned the danger to which he was subjected she became extremely uneasy. She feared that he was not in a condition to support the fatigue of a night watch under such circumstances. Her reflections agitated her to such an extent that she could not close her eyes, nor even repose quietly upon her couch. Her fears augmented the more she thought of it, and when the hour arrived when he must proceed to his bleak post she fancied she could see him perishing with cold. Not being able to resist the terrible inquietude which oppressed her, she left her home in the darkness of midnight, and, in despite of the ice, the snow, and the cutting wind, she went on, alone, sustained only by the courage of her noble heart, toward the post, which, indeed, was not at a great distance, and there she found the young soldier performing his task as sentinel. He trembled in all his limbs, and so much was he weakened by the frigid atmosphere around him that he could hardly stand upright. She began to beg him, to conjure him, to go with her to the fire which she had lighted and warm himself; but he, knowing how severely he would be punished for such a fault, thanked her, but firmly refused her friendly offer. "At least for a moment," said she, "if but to alleviate the severity of the cold from which you are suffering." The trembling soldier replied to her that nothing could save him from death if he should commit such an act of imprudence, and that he should be condemned as soon as the act should become known.

"But if you remain here," said she, with much emotion, "you will assuredly perish. You should therefore endeavor to avoid the fate to which you are inevitably exposed, even if you risk death in another form. It is not certain that your absence will be known; indeed it is not probable that it will be noticed. Surely heaven will not permit you to suffer for the attempt to save yourself from so dreadful a death." "And would you," replied the soldier, "have me skulkingly abandon the post which I am placed here to guard? Shall I give up honor and duty also?" "Go," said she, with vivacity, "and I will watch the post until you return. I shall have much more strength to resist the inclement winds than you have; and while you are recovering from the chill which has seized you, I will do the sentinel's duty. Go now, for my sake, if not for your own."

She urged him with such a depth of feeling and anxiety that he could no longer resist her entreaties. He yielded to her tears and her persuasions. He was already so benumbed with cold that it was with difficulty he could move; but encouraged with the hope that he would soon return, and that his absence would not be known he gave his arms to the courageous girl, placed his mantle upon her shoulders, and having given her the countersign, he departed.

So great was the gratification which the noble-minded girl felt in having relieved the distress of her lover, that she scarcely felt the severity of the weather, although it was almost insupportable.

She had been but a short time performing the role of sentinel when she was startled by an approaching footstep. It was the officer of the guard making his rounds. Surprised by his sudden appearance and challenge, she forgot the word; and the poor creature, trembling with cold and disconcerted, who, supposing the sentinel was asleep or absent, approached, was exceedingly surprised to find, instead of a soldier, a young girl, whose terror and confusion had taken from her all power to explain for whom and why she was there.

They conducted her to the guard-house, and when she had somewhat recovered herself she burst into tears, and related with most poignant grief how the affair had happened. She told them of the feeble condition of her lover, and of the distress in which she found him at his post, and that she had induced him to go to the fire to save him form the fearful death to which he was exposed. They found him, as she had told them, in so faint and torpid a state that it was some time before they could get him sufficiently aroused to give intelligent answers. When he did become fully sensible, it was but to find that he must meet a death more cruel and more dreadful than the one which he had escaped. Indeed, on the following day, a council of war was held, when, as be expected, he was condemned in accordance with the rigid military code which had no mercy for a sentinel who deserted his post.

It is not possible to depict the despair of the unhappy girl when she found what had transpired. Not only must she lose the one most dear to her in all the world, but she could not refrain from reproaching herself for being the cause of his fearful punishment.

The bitter reflections which filled her soul were so far from discouraging her that they animated her with new zeal and determination. She ran from place to place, with her hair streaming in the wind, and her eyes bathed with tears, to find some one who could aid her in her deep distress.

The event, so novel and so strange, had already excited in all hearts feeling of compassion for the two unfortunate lovers. No one could fail to admire the courage and devotion of the young girl who had given such proofs of her tender affection. The citizens of all classes made haste to show the interest which they felt in the two young persons, and especially personages of rank were quick to use their good offices to obtain some mitigation of the rigors of the military law. The ladies above all, for they regarded the young heroine as an ornament and an honor to their sex, hastened to show their generous appreciation of her noble conduct. They used all their address, their prayers and their entreaties to procure a pardon for the offender.

Of course they succeeded. The magnanimous girl had the satisfaction not merely of saving her unhappy lover, but in a short time she received a handsome dowry, to which every one seemed anxious to contribute. She was united in marriage with the youth who was now more than ever dear to her because of the sad scenes through which they had passed.

Thrilling Adventure with a Rattlesnake.

Last Monday morning, Mr. Richard Bennett, a student, who is enjoying a summer vacation at his father's well appointed mansion, a short distance southwest of Dubuque, took a volume of Tennyson's poems in his hand and wandered out to repose beneath some rocks which extended a grateful shade, and also feast his soul upon the poetical truths and beauties breathed forth by the poet laureate. He flung himself down upon the grass and was soon lost in contemplation of kings and princes, shady grottoes, summer bowers and enchanted land, until overcome by the themes presented and the warm weather, he fell asleep.

How long he lay thus he knew not; it might have been for hours, but he was suddenly awakened by a peculiar rustling noise close beside him. Instinctively he turned his head to the point from whence the sound proceeded, when he beheld a sight which filled him with horror, and which he, if an ordinary man, will not be apt to forget until his dying day. There, not four feet from him, coiled up as if ready for a spring, with head erect, eyes darting fire, and tongue playing like the forked lightning from the bosom of the clouds, was an enormous rattlesnake, over eight feet in length. It would be hard to describe the feelings of Bennett at that moment. Fresh and vigorous, in the spring time of life, the world with its dazzling future before him, hardly a stone's throw from his father's house, death, in its most terrible form, had apparently come upon him. His presence of mind did not desert him, however, and he lay perfectly motionless, fixing his eyes upon those of his snakeship, and waiting for new developments. This appeared to suit the latter. Gradually he relaxed his menacing attitude, and lowering his head, commenced to crawl slowly toward Bennett, at the same time emitting a low, murmuring, singing sound, which the impromptu hearer describes as having been really delightful. Nearer and nearer came the snake, Bennett remaining perfectly motionless, not daring to move for fear of the terrible fangs, until finally the monster actually crawled over his legs and nestled down by his side like a pet kitten, as much as to say that he was well pleased with his new companion, and would forego hostilities.

Here was a dilemma, and how to get out of it the difficulty. While Bennett was speculating as to how this could be done, and revolving over a thousand plans, a neighbor chanced to pass along, who comprehend the whole situation at a glance, and at a mute gesture from Bennett rushed to the house for assistance. He procured a rifle, and coming back, put the muzzle within two feet of the head of the serpent, and with a steady aim pulled the trigger. There was a deafening report, and the next instant the snake was writhing in his death agony while Bennett bounded from the ground, and with the exclamation, "Saved! saved!" fell fainting in the arms of his preserver.

We are aware that there are a few features connected with this snake story somewhat remarkable, but we received the same from reliable authority, and are not disposed to question its veracity. The snake doubtless had his den in the rocks near Beanett, and seeing an intruder, resolved to cultivate a closer acquaintance. The skin was taken from the monster, and is now hanging up as a trophy where it can be witnessed by all the curious. But it is safe to say that Bennett will read Tennyson beneath the shadow of those rocks no more.—*Dubuque Times*, 31st.

How Democrats got the Name of "Locofocos."

It was either during the Presidential term of Martin Van Buren, or soon after, that the New York Democracy had a split, we think upon the tariff question, so formidable as to threaten permanent disruption. Both factions tried to get possession of Tammany Hall, and the conservatives so far prevailed as to control the building. They announced a great rally of the Democracy at the old headquarters.

The conservatives represented the banking, commercial, mercantile, in short the exclusive interest, while their opponents were the working men, unterrified leaders, 54:40 men—sustaining the radical measures of the party. On the night of meeting, the immense hall was packed long before the hour. The conservatives, amid uproarious hisses, groans and denunciations, mingled with jokes and laughter—that good humor which never failed the old Democratic party amid the hottest of its dissensions being conspicuously preserved—proceeded to organize, calling the meeting to order. But order could not reign. A hundred Babels run to lunacy were nothing to its lack of order—it being soon shown that the "unterrified," both in respect to numbers and determination, were ahead. Still the process of organizing went on—the officers of the meeting were called, but they did not mount the platform, and were not installed. The storm raged too fiercely. Then in an instant, lo! the vast assemblage was in darkness—the gas has been turned off. The Lucifer match, called the *locofoco*, was then as new a thing in chemistry as compressed air in propelling street cars now—only not quite so new. There were not many watches perhaps in that vast hall on that night, but the foremost of them had not once ticked, before—presto! the place was illuminated with thousands of burning matches. In an instant every man of the victors, amid triumphant shouts and cries of derision, had lighted his candle. Then went from the crowd in one noiseless stream, the cowed and conquered host of the defeated. Presently the gas was restored—there was another call to order. New lists of names were pulled from exulting pockets, and the platform was speedily crowded with the "unterrified," *veni vidi vici*. The Conservatives nicknamed their *soi-disant* friends "Locofocos." But as all still rallied at the same call, and fought under one banner, their political opponents refused to discover any difference in them, and the next State Democratic victory was that of the "Locofocos"—which became, and till 1860 continued to be, the fighting name of the National Democratic party. —*N. O. Times.*

THE Philadelphia *Daily News* has a capital retort, which has also the advantage of suggesting an easy mode by which the Democrats may win:

"Reliable information has just been received to the effect that A. J. has concluded to veto the Democratic platform, candidates and all."—*forney.*

"If he should do so the Rads will certainly pass them 'over his head,' as they have done everything else which he has vetoed."—*Philadelphia News.*

Carpet-Baggers in the South.

Some of the stories that are told by carpet-baggers and saddle-baggers, at each other's expense, are more amusing than any from any other source. A tour on horseback was recently made by two of them through the State, and the following is the story told by one on his partner:

"The first time I noticed anything wrong about him, we went into a country store where a crowd was sitting around and looking at us hard. I called for liquor, and while the barkeeper's back was turned H—— reached over in a cigar box and commenced to help himself. I caught him by the hand and gave him a look. When we got away, I said to him:

"You infernal fool, what did you go to that fellow's cigars for? I intended to give you half, but d—n it, couldn't you see those fellows sitting around, and who would have cut your throat if they had so much as seen you but your eyes at them!" It was some time before I fully got over that.

"We traveled on another day, and at every house we came to my partner would carry his arm stiff, and tell the people he had been wounded in the Confederate army.

"We stopped at night at Bill ——'s, who has killed a half a dozen people in duels, but who treated us well. About all he had left was a pair of duelling pistols, and one of these I discovered, when we got on the road the next day, that my partner had brought off. I felt like taking it and blowing the top of his head off. He promised, however, after I had nearly cursed myself hoarse, to do better. But that very night we stopped at another house where an ex-planter treated us like fighting cocks, and I thought that my partner would have the decency to keep quiet, as there was some ladies at the table, and I did not care to make a bad impression upon him.

"But the next morning as we galloped off, I noticed that my saddle-bags had wonderfully bulged out, and kept a flapping about my legs in a queer sort of way.

"'Why, what in the deuce is the matter with the d—n things?' I said to a nigger boy that was with me. 'It seems as if I was riding on a bag of corn.'

"'H— has put something there,' said the nigger in a whisper, 'but his is fuller than yours.'

"And it was true. He had stolen several carats of perique tobacco, and placed some of them in my saddle-bags. He put in his own saddle-bags, among other things, a pair of the old man's pants which he used as drawers, cutting off some of the legs. When he rode up I said to him:

"You darn infernal thief, what do you mean?"

"'Why,' said he, 'you don't call it stealing to take anything from these rebels?'"

A good many subsequent adventures followed in the same style, but we have not space to quote further.—*N. O. Times.*

HOME OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who has lately visited Gov. Seymour, thus describes his domicile:

"'The Governor,' as the Democratic nominee, is familiarly known by all his friends and neighbors—and that includes pretty much everybody in this region—'the Governor' resides in a plain, unpretending farm cottage, about two miles north of, and overlooking the city of, Utica. Something in the outward appearance of the house, though not exactly in the architecture, something in the pastoral air that surrounds it, something in the approach to it, and in the view from the verandah that stretches along its front—something there is in all these features of the Governor's home that, while not affording particular points of resemblance, inevitably call to one's mind Mount Vernon. A snug little farm of about three hundred and fifty acres surrounding the rural retreat has been the property of Mr. Seymour and his ancestors for half a century. The house in which the proprietor now resides was built for a tenant of the farm, and when, a few years ago, Mr. Seymour grew weary of law and sought privacy and retirement, a few alterations and repairs rendered the place amply imposing and sufficiently accommodating for his own wants and those of his family.—A fine grove of ancient trees surrounds the house, affording an inviting shade, while walks and drives are abundant without materially encroaching upon the usefulness of the soil. The house is furnished in keeping with its own outward appearance, its surroundings, and the well-known tastes and character of its occupants. An air of refined comfort pervades the whole. From the verandah a view is obtained well worth a long journey to enjoy. Down the green slope and across the rich meadows of the Mohawk valley, all covered at this time with toiling farmers hastening to secure the overabundant crop of hay, taking in the entire city of Utica, and all its surroundings, stretching far away up or down the Mohawk, the view is finally lost in the blue distance far up the picturesque Chenango valley, the opening to which is directly opposite."

BOKER has written a sonnet on Grant, in which he represents him as Moses. The principal point of resemblance is not mentioned, which is that Grant and Moses had to get somebody else to make their speeches, and Moses didn't reach the Promised Land.

COL-AND-GRANT-FAX SONG.

BY GRANT-PERE.

AIR—"Father, Come Home."

O, Hiram Ulysses, come back to your dad,
For the clock on the steeple strikes two;
Impeachment's "gone up" and Ben Wade is stark mad,
And he swears it's all over with you;
The Chicago Convention will help you no more,
The Methodist Conference won't pray;
There's the ugliest news from the Oregon shore,
And in short there's the d—ickens to pay.
Come home! Come home! Come home!
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home!

Old Brownlow is going to Red Sulphur Springs,
And Stanton can't "stick" any more:
Old Thad. in despair to his dusky bride clings,
While Sumner, the eunuch, feels sore;
Ben. Butler is stealing a look on his spoons,
The bondholders quake for their gold;
The bands have stopped playing "those loil old tunes,"
And I fear, sweet Hiram, you're sold.
Come home, &c.

I've a horse in the circus for you and Colfax—
'Tis the horse that you rode in the South;
The monkey stands ready to leap on your backs,
And there's whisky to pour in your mouth.
So Hiram, sweet Hiram, don't feel very bad
When you learn that my tidings are true;
You're better at home with cigars and your dad,
For the White House ain't waiting for you.
Come home! Come home! Come home!
Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home.

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The Effects of Radical Policy.

The Triumph of Democracy the Salvation of the Country.

On the 28th ult. there was a grand mass meeting of the Metropolitan Club, at which the Hon. Richard O'Gorman was present, and spoke as follows:

When brave men go out to battle it is the practice to present them with a banner, which shall be the symbol of the nation they represent, of the cause they defend. And round that banner, through all the stormy accidents of war, cling man's hopes and woman's love; because by that banner fight true hearts, by that banner is shed the blood of those who have left their dear ones at home. Citizens, the banner that is unrolled before that is unrolled before you to-night is not the banner of war, nor the banner of devastation or destruction. On that banner there is no alienation of man from man. It is the banner symbolizing conciliation, peace, law, order, and union throughout the land. (Great applause.) Citizens, we have had enough of war, enough of devastation, enough of ruin, almost enough of what is called philanthropy, a little too much of the negro in the United States. I claim to be a philanthropist, and I know that I love the negro, and would wish to benefit his condition. But there are some white men left in the United States, and they have rights which the Congress of the Unit d States ought to be bound to recognize. What has philanthropy, as it is called, not done? It claimed that the negro should be emancipated—he is emancipated. It claimed that the negro should vote—he is to vote. When is this philanthropy to stop? Or is it to advance until that period prophesied by Wendell Phillips and Sumner arrives, when a negro shall sit as a Senator among the Senators of the United States? (Cries of "No, no; never!") The party which is now dominant in the United States, and has been dominant for the past seven years, is a party of unrest, a party of progress, as it is called, a party of revolution; and wherever Wendell Phillips to-day plants his standard, there to-morrow is the front rank of the Republican party. Beware of it! What he says is the cry and aim of that party; and it remains with you, citizens, it remains with all the citizens of the United States, to say whether they will support that party until it advances step by step to the capital climax, that a negro shall be a Senator of the United States. (Cries of "No, no; we'll settle them in the fall!") Is it not a singular thing that while the Congress of the United States has been coping with all those measures of so-called "Reconstruction," that they adjourned without providing for building a post-office in the City of New York? While they were thinking of the negro, the interests of this great city were neglected. I may be told by some "loyal carpet-bagger"—(laughter and applause)—that it is the duty of Congress to punish the South. "Yes," I say, "punish the South." And I tell you, citizens, how to punish them. I would sentence them to twenty years of hard labor. I would sentence them to work at their lands, at ploughing their fields, at building their burnt and destroyed cities, at refixing their railways; and generally to undo as far as possible the ruin that had been made. I would sentence them to labor, so that they might restore trade and commerce in the South, and help us, the men of the North, East and West, by paying some share of the burdens that are grinding us into the dust. (Great and enthusiastic applause.) Yes, let the South labor; let us not put impediments in their way; let the South be put into a state of productiveness; let capital flow into it—but how can that be unless the Southern States are restored to their place under the Constitution? (Applause.) Unless arises before them the security of the law? Unless you give them that security for the future neither they nor any other class of men will interest themselves in labor? Now, this is no place to argue many questions that arise upon this topic, nor am I disposed to occupy your time with any such matters. But this I say: I do believe that all through the United States the thoughtful, quiet, conservative men of the country are desirous of a change. (Great applause. A voice, "Yes, sir.") Citizens, look around you! Do you not see it is not well with these United States? Do you not see here in the great cities of the East the questions agitating society? The questions which have been convulsing the decrepit States of Europe are becoming earnest and pressing here. These great social questions relating to the distribution of wealth, the quarrel between capital and labor, are assuming important aspects here in our midst. Don't you see that pauperism, the curse of the old decrepit States of Europe, is beginning to make itself manifest here in this new and youthful country, which for five hundred years to come should not have had a poor man or an unemployed man throughout its whole length and breadth. (Applause.) Where is the remedy for this? Do you not see that the dominant party in the United States is corrupt?

The Republican party is a party of one idea. They are all impressed with the necessity of following one course of action.—They are a war party—a destructive party—incompetent to deal with the great questions which now demand serious attention; and unless you change the party in power, there is no hope of improvement in the United States. When the captain of the ship looks astern and sees a crooked wake, he puts another hand at the tiller. If a farmer sees a furrow not straight he puts another man to the plow. If a father sees his child sinking day by day under the management of the physician, what does he do but get another physician? And what should a nation do when it sees its dearest interests imperilled, its dearest hopes in danger? When it sees them day by day still sinking to a lower and a lower deep, till the depths of despair are reached? What should that nation do?—Why it should change the party that has held the reins of government, and put another in its place. (Loud cheering.)

We are told that the nominee of the Republican party is a great soldier, and therefore should have our suffrages. I do not know, I am not competent to give an opinion upon military affairs. Perhaps he is. But this I say, if he is a great soldier, let him remain a soldier, and let him not attempt the business of statesmanship. (Cheers.) Let Grant retain his position of Lieutenant General of the United States armies. Let him continue to govern the armies of the country. Do not impose on him a duty which he more than once said he was incompetent to perform. I read a few days ago a letter from Gen. Grant in which I altogether agree with him. It was written to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention a year ago; and therein, if the statement in the papers is to be credited, General Grant said that in his opinion it was highly improper for a military man to connect himself with any political party.—(Applause.) I agree with him. Let him stay where he is—a soldier—the first of soldiers, if you will—but no more. (Cheers.) When Gen. Grant was asked to take a diplomatic mission in Mexico, he excused himself by saying that he knew nothing of diplomacy, and begged that somebody else might be put in his place. Well, now that he is the nominee of the Republicans, I beg that somebody else may be put in his place, and that Seymour be the man. (Uproarious applause and laughter.) *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* Horatio Seymour is a statesman; he is a proved statesman—proved in the hour of peril. For a man that was able to keep the balance of his mind as he did, through all the shock of the war, when every class of the community was swayed with conflicting views and emotions, the man that could stand as he did, holding the balance fairly between all the people and all the interests of the great State of New York during the time he was Governor—that man is fit to be President of the United States. (Renewed applause.) Now, citizens, I like to see this growing enthusiasm. It is not by speeches this battle we have to fight shall be won. It is by work, continued and well-disciplined effort from clubs such as you, gentlemen, have been forming here. We must labor to disseminate our views and the reasons upon which they are grounded. For we appeal to no passions; we raise no prejudices; we endeavor to recall no hatred; we simply lay before the people of the United States—Republican, Democratic, Conservative, what you will—we simply lay before all men that live in the land and love it, the reasons that induce us to believe that a change in the government ought at once to be inaugurated. And depending on the reasons we adduce, and trusting to the common sense of the people, we go into this battle fearless and hopeful of victory.—(Applause.) Upon the banner which floats above us I see representations of the genius of commerce and of agriculture. This club is formed, not of professional politicians, but of men engaged in commerce, and they come to take part in the struggle because they feel that the interests of commerce demand a different policy in the government. They represent also agriculture, because the interests of agriculture—that great foundation of all a nation's wealth—are imperilled unless the onward course of these men is arrested at once. All the interests of the country—all that is to be conserved—all that is worth preserving—all these are at stake. And this club was organized for this purpose and it is an example to other clubs, and will show what thoughtful, earnest men can do to secure a triumph in November next. (Applause.)

And now, citizens, that banner is stirred by every breeze—or by breezes from the West, from Ohio, a great State that desires white men should be governed by white men. (Applause.) It is stirred by breezes from the East, where every day better news is coming to assure us of a triumph in November. (Applause.) It is stirred by the hopes, stirred by the longings of all men who love liberty and republican institutions. This banner given to the breeze to-night will wave until the battle is over; and we and you, and all of us, may stand here rejoicing in the glorious victory that has been obtained. (Cheers.) A victory not for a section—not for North, South, East, or West—not for a class, not for a party—but a victory for all the citizens of the United States—a victory for republican institutions—a victory in which republicans all over the world may rejoice and take part and congratulate the young Republic that after all its perils, after all its struggles, the party that depended upon the common sense and innate sagacity of the people has won, and that by the people, under the guidance of a good God, the Republic has been saved.

AUNT SUSAN, about seventy years of age, is "unanimous" on man. She says, "If all the men were taken off, she'd make arrangements for her funeral forthwith." She also says, "Suppose all the men were in one country and all the women in another, with a big river between them. Good gracious! what lots of poor women would be drowned!"

WHEN is a foot like a stable? When there's a corn-bin in it.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : : AUG. 13, 1868.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
Of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Of Columbia County.

Democratic County Ticke.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
Capt. JOHN PORTER, Washington Tp.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
Capt. J. K. HITE, Johnstown.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., Ebensburg.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
MAURICE MCNAMARA, Johnstown.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHRISTIAN SNYDER, Jackson Tp.
FOR AUDITOR:
JAMES NULL, Allegheny Tp.
FOR SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

Democratic County Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Democracy of Cambria county, for the ratification of the National, State and County nominations, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8th, 1868, at the Court House, in Ebensburg. All Conservative and Democratic citizens are earnestly requested to attend and bear the great principles involved in the coming election discussed. The public debt is constantly increasing. The public credit is deteriorating. The burthens loaded upon all industrial pursuits are paralyzing their efforts for success. The laboring man is ground down with multiplied taxation. White men are disfranchised, while negroes are made voters and elevated to office and power by unconstitutional Congressional enactments. Negro Bureaus and large standing armies are kept up in time of peace to destroy your liberties and eat out your substance. Let the people arise in their might and hurl these unprincipled demagogues from power, who are fast overthrowing our system of government, ruining our people, and destroying our liberties. Come to the meeting, and from this hour until the campaign closes with victory let our motto be ACTION, ACTION!

By order of the County Committee.
H. D. WOODRUFF, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Blair county conferees have expressed a preference for Tyrone as the place and Thursday next, 20th inst., as the time for holding the Democratic Congressional Conference for this District.—We have no doubt this arrangement will suit the Cambria conferees.

Why will Ye be Deceived?

Lest there might be Radicals thick-headed enough to believe what the *Tribune* says about military governments having *"ceased to exist"* in the South, we give another "contribution to the history of Reconstruction," in reply to "General Orders No. 55," published in last week's *Tribune*. It is a Radical document, and is a better reply than any we could make:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, Ga., August 1, 1868.
General Orders No. 1.

I. In conformity with General Orders No. 55, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28, 1868, Major General Meade hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, composed of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

II. Posts and disposition of troops in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina will remain for the present as now ordered, and commanding officers of posts will report direct to those headquarters.

III. The department staff will for the present be the same as the staff of the late Third Military District. All general staff officers and others on staff duties, not specially assigned by the War Department, will report by letter to these headquarters, through their respective chiefs of staff department.

By order of Major General Meade:
S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. A. G.
Official: C. D. EMORY, A. D. C.

When the Democrats control the government we shall have peace, and not until then.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The first election since the nomination of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, was held in Kentucky on the 3d day of the present month. This gallant and chivalrous Commonwealth—the home of Clay and Crittenden—the State that could neither be coaxed nor coerced out of the Union, but has remained true to the Constitution and Laws, true to the Stars and Stripes—has given the Democracy a majority almost double that which has ever before been given in that State for any party—a majority ranging from 80,000 to 100,000.

This is the first gun of the campaign, and while it gives Democrats an earnest of that success which will be made general in November, it should bring the reflective powers of every moderate, reasoning Republican into full play. That national legislation which has made the negro the ruler and law-giver of the white men of the South must receive the condemnation of every thinking man, whatever may be his political opinions.

Kentucky stands in noble contrast with Tennessee. Kentucky is still a free State—still prospering under the free rule of her untrammelled voters. Tennessee is blighted by the Radical withdrawal of the ballot from the white man and the bestowal of it upon the negro. While Parson Brownlow and his myrmidons rule in Tennessee her case will be hopeless.

Leaving the Foul Party.

The action of thousands of honest Republicans throughout the country in abandoning the sinking ship of Radicalism and taking passage in the staunch old Democratic bark leaves no doubt whatever of the triumphant election of Seymour and Blair. The days of Radical misrule and oppression are drawing to a close, and the honorable men who have heretofore identified themselves with that organization are now joining hands with the Democracy to aid in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished. If there is no abatement in the popular feeling which prevails so extensively and so cheeringly throughout the country at the present time, Grant will be worse beaten than Scott was, and with his defeat will come the downfall of that most infamous of all political organizations, the Radical party.—God hasten the glorious day of our country's redemption from the usurpations, corruption, extravagance and peculation of the party now in power!

We group together a few of the more notable conversions from Radicalism to the true Democratic faith which have occurred within the past week or two:

The "loyal league" of Philadelphia has expelled *eighty-two* of its members for non-payment of dues, and they have joined Democratic clubs.

In the same city several hundred German voters who have hitherto acted with the Radicals have declared their intention to support Seymour and Blair, and it is estimated that not less than three-fourths of the German citizens of that city will vote the Democratic ticket.

Hon. David S. Gooding, U. S Marshal of the District of Columbia, has gone to the State of Indiana to take the stump for Seymour and Blair. He was a Lincoln elector in 1864.

Hon. F. E. Backus, who was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio by the Radicals, has come out flat-footed for Seymour and Blair. At a Democratic meeting recently held in Cleveland he made a most telling speech against the party with which he has heretofore acted.

At a Democratic meeting in Fayette county, Ohio, on Saturday week, the principal speakers were Judge R. M. Briggs and Col. John M. Connell. Both these gentlemen have been staunch Republicans, but declare that they can no longer sanction the infamous course pursued by the Radical Congress styling itself the Government.

Col. Lyman L. Jackson, of Perry county, Ohio, made a speech in the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Circleville, in the Twelfth District of that State, on the 5th inst., in which he renounced Radicalism and declared for Democracy.

At a recent meeting of the Seymour Club of Media, Delaware county, in this State, J. M. Borrell, Esq., who had been elected Secretary of the Grant Club at that place, signed the roll of the Democratic Club, renounced Radicalism and made an eloquent speech in favor of the Democratic nominees.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says that in that city there have not been less than fifty changes of German radicals from Grant to Seymour in the course of the past month, and in Adams county not less than two hundred.

Such are the glorious tidings which reach us from all sections of the country, and such are the unmistakable signs which foretell the coming of peace and prosperity to our now distracted and desolated country. With the Democracy aroused to action everywhere and the true Union men of the Republican party flocking in overwhelming numbers to our standard, it cannot be otherwise than that a glorious triumph awaits us in November next.

GRANT'S CAREER.—The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Democrat* of July 29 copies an article from the *Express* on the cause of Grant's retirement from the army when a lieutenant, and comments on it as follows:

Our cotemporary, if we have been truly informed by one who knew the circumstances intimately well, has not stated correctly and entirely the manner in which Lieutenant (now General) Grant came to leave the army and go into the pawnbrokerage business at St. Louis, under the firm of "Boggs & Grant."

We are assured by a leading citizen and politician of the Northwest, who knew Grant in the days of his lieutenancy, that after frequently becoming beastly intoxicated to the neglect of his duties, and "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," he was commanded by Colonel Buchanan, his superior officer, to write out his resignation and deposit the same with him, conditioned, verbally, that it should not be sent to Washington until he again became intoxicated.

This was a guarantee required by Col. Buchanan as a stimulus to Lieutenant Grant to conduct himself honorably, and as a voucher to his superior and to the service that he would not dishonor his pledge of abstinence. This resignation of the lieutenant, we are assured, was held by his colonel for the period of sixty days, when Grant again becoming indecently drunk and behaving badly the Colonel sent it to Washington, where it was promply accepted, and the now "greatest general of the age" retired from the army penniless and discouraged, morally a wreck, and regarded as a mere trifle in a world pregnant with mighty men and events.

This is the story as it has been vouched to us on high authority.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Horatio Seymour's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

UTICA, N. Y., August 4, 1868.

Gentlemen:—When in the city of New York on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention you tendered me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government and of the peace and prosperity of our country, but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in public or in private life. I then stated I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years.—Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional power has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests should demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States, organized by its agents, are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power: that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our country demand peace, order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of the Government. Our people are harrassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown in the Senate chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence; men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they came as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South. Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they can not urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in the usual pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitators of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive those passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard, and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all sections of our land. Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune not only to the country but to a governing party itself when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men, who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment. The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden and violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing features is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercises thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the right of minorities; he must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion; he must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land; he must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready, not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of a like body been hailed with such universal and wide spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change in the political policy, and from confidence that they can carry out their purposes. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war.

Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to officers in that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words distinct with meaning. They called on the Government to stop in its policy of hate, disorder and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To General G. W. Morgan and others, committee, &c.

..Since the close of the war in 1865 the Radicals have expended, over and above the amount paid for interest on the public debt, over one thousand millions of dollars. This is more than one-third of our national debt. Is there any wonder that the Radical papers are anxious to cover this up, and prevent the people seeing these facts, by constantly harping about the questions at issue during the existence of the war? They would like to have us believe that the war is still going on, in order that they may have an excuse for these enormous expenditures.

Political and News Items.

..One of the private wheat crops of Kansas is ten thousand bushels.

..Spirits from another world are nightly brickbatting a house in Memphis.

..A man rolled from the roof of a six-story house in New York into his grave.

..The Princess of Teck leans toward Catholicism, and London gossips about it.

..Miles O'Reilly held an office worth seventy thousand dollars per annum. He made a great mistake in dying.

..The cost of the standing army in the Southern States, as reconstructed by the Radicals, was over eighteen millions of dollars last year. White men, pay your taxes!

..Hon. F. T. Backus, a prominent Ohioan, has left the Radical party. A little ungrateful, too Wendell Phillips says Grant "worships at the shrine of Bacchus!"

..The election for Mayor was held recently in Portland, Oregon. The vote stood: Boyd, Democrat, 785; Dierdorff, Radical, 621—a Democratic gain of 172 since the election in June.

..Grant went to Kentucky to visit his parents, and two weeks afterwards Kentucky elected Democratic State officers by over 90,000 majority, a Democratic gain of over 25,000. "Let us have peace."

..Grant says St. Louis is the place of which he "intends to become a resident at some future day." The day is not far distant, but we never heard that Salt river was in the vicinity of St. Louis.

..If it takes three years of peace for the Radical party to increase the national debt nine millions of dollars, how many years would it take that party to pay it off? It is a hard question, and we will give plenty of time for an answer.

.."The American House of Representatives," says the London *Saturday Review*, "stands lower in morality and statesmanship than any similar assembly in civilized countries." To this condition has Radical rule reduced the nation.

..Senator Fowler, in his answer to Butler's investigation reports, says that the official record of his doing at New Orleans prove him to have been a traitor to his country, and should have been tried, convicted and executed for his treason.

..A man named John Carper has been urging the negroes of Tennessee to burn several cities in that region and murder its inhabitants. The only defence made for him is that he is a monomaniac. So was John Brown, but that did not prevent his being hung.

..There is quite a run in the newspapers now-a-days on wild men and big snakes. The New Brunswick papers give graphic accounts of a serpent, from sixty to one hundred feet in length, which has taken up its abode in Lake Utopia, in that province.

..An election has just been held in the Territory of Montana. As far as heard from the Democratic majority is 1,700, with several counties to hear from. Last year the Democratic majority was only 1,100. This is a very big straw, showing the direction public opinion is taking politically.

..According to the Vienna journals the Austrian empire is about to disappear from the political vocabulary. In place of it we are to read the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This decision is said to have been come to at the last ministerial council held under the presidency of the Emperor in Vienna.

..The standing army in the South seems to make one of the principal links in the chain of that servitude of anarchy, by which a cruel usurpation holds an undone people at once in bondage, poverty and confusion. If continued over one portion of the Union, how long before it will be spread over the whole?

..A mower in Luzerne county, Pa., cut a rattlesnake in two with his scythe. Shortly after, he took hold of the piece to which the head was attached, when he was bitten on the thumb. A bandage was placed tightly round the arm, when the poison caused the hand to burst, and it could not be prevented from penetrating the bandage and reaching the heart.—Fatal.

..Seven miles from Springfield, Mo., is a great natural curiosity called "Lincoln cave," which is said to rival the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has, as yet, been explored only about half a mile from its entrance, and the largest chamber yet discovered is said to be about ore thousand yards in breadth, and from thirty to fifty feet in height, and is said to be very brilliant and beautiful.

..That distinguished delegate to the Chicago Convention, Joe. Brown, rebel Governor of Georgia, the wretch who founded the Andersonville prison, intends to have the concern fixed up as a place for holding negro Grant meetings. Over the entrance will be posted, in large letters, Grant's order to Butler to stop the exchange of prisoners, which was the sentence to a horrible death of thousands of the nation's bravest and best.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AN ORPHAN BOY.—Boys who are left without parents and fortune in the world should never despair. They may rise in this country to any position that their ability entitles them to hold. They have an example in Dr. McQuaid, who has just been installed bishop of the new diocese of Rochester. He was born in New York of humble parents, and at an early age was left an orphan, wholly without protectors. He spent six years of his life in the orphan asylum in Prince street. He was a dutiful boy, obedient and studious, and as such he attracted the attention of his superiors, and they took a kindly interest in his behalf. He prosecuted his studies, entered college, graduated, and at an early age attained a high position as a scholar. He is now, at the age of forty-five at the head of a large diocese.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxurient growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of MRS. S. A ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. [aug.13.1m.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, Administrator of the Diocese of Louisville, was so shockingly burned, on the night of the 3d inst., that he died in great agony the following evening. This terrible calamity was occasioned by his bed clothes taking fire from the gas, which it was his habit to keep burning during the night. The bracket was a sliding one, moving upward and downward, and from long use it had become loosened. It is supposed from the nearness of the burner to the Doctor's couch, that during the night, while he was asleep, the bracket descended and set the mosquito bar on fire. Evidently Dr. Spalding was awfully burned before he reached the bath-tub, as Father Bouchet, who ran to his assistance, states that when he reached him his night clothes were entirely burned off, and the whole of one side of his person was in a perfect crisp. The physicians, we understand, are of the opinion that death resulted more from exposure to the bath than from the burning. This most horrible and untimely death of so estimable a man and so distinguished a prelate will shock the Catholic Church of the whole country.

Dr. Spalding, who was in his 57th year, was born in Kentucky, and was a brother of Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, present Archbishop of Baltimore. He was a graduate of the Propaganda at Rome, and during the thirty-one years he has officiated in his native State, has filled the positions of College professor, parish priest, and Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Louisville. He was eminent both for his great piety and devotion to his faith and for geniality and benevolence.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—A valuable discovery was strangely made a short time since on the banks of the Connecticut river three miles from Middletown.

A gentleman living in the neighborhood went out gunning on the 4th instant, and in the course of his perambulations reached the river bank. All of a sudden it gave way beneath him, and he slid down the slope forty feet, feeling at the same time that he was sinking into the sand. He thought it a quicksand deposit, and gave himself up for lost, but he slid down safely with his gun, sinking in, however, above his knees.

After getting up and shaking off the fine soil, he next thought of cleaning out his gun, for in his fall it had become filled and covered with sand. What was his surprise to find that in wiping off the barrel he has polished it up bright! It immediately occurred to him that it was emory, and that somebody would make a fortune.

Off he starts, post haste, to the owner of the land.

"How much do you want for that bit of land of yours on the bank?" "Well, I paid $300—you can have it for $600, I guess." "Done!" Sure enough it was first-rate emory, of which there is only one other bank there, discovered since by the same man. Emory is very valuable, and most of it is imported. The Fourth of July rambler has to thank Dame Fortune for being very good to him. The deposit is quite large.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."—The Whitehall (New York) *Times* puts these facts before the people:

The national debt can never be paid under Radical rule.

Because it costs too much to keep up a standing army of 50,000 men.

Because it costs too much to support millions of negroes in idleness that they may vote the Radical ticket.

Because it costs too much to support the hordes of offices the Radicals have created.

Because of an expensive navy, which now that Radicalism has destroyed our commerce we have no need of.

Because millions upon millions are appropriated yearly to forward public enterprises, which prove only to be swindles.

Because millions upon millions are actually stolen yearly from the national treasury with as much deliberation as any burglar or thief ever exercised in his vocation.

Because the present tariff is grinding the face of the poor and decreasing their ability to pay taxes.

Because the internal revenue system is eating out the subsistence of the whole land.

Lewis Plack vs. Simon Weakland and Demetrius Weakland.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No 29. March Term, 1868. Vend Expon.

And now, July 15, 1868, on motion, Wm. H. Sechler appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff to and among the lien creditors.

By the Court. Extract from the Record.
(L. S.) GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above appointment I will sit at my office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 21st day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., where those interested may attend.

WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1868.-3t.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill business, under the firm name of Henry & Berrett, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d day of July, 1868. The business of the late firm will be continued by Jas. Henry, who is authorized to make settlement of all the accounts of the late firm.

JAMES HENRY,
JONATHAN BARRETT.
August 6, 1868.-3t.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, if sold soon, a number of

THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS,
POINTS and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and CASTINGS.

COME AND SEE, FARMERS,
and you cannot fail to purchase.

Ebensburg, July 30, 1868. E. GLASS

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO have been granted to me by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Wm. W. Gittins, late of the borough of Ebensburg, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and to those indebted to make payment without delay.

NEWTON J. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
Ebensburg, July 23, 1868.-6t.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. F. SELLERS & CO.,
Cor. 2d and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity. [je 11,'68-1y.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)
FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL.
Awarded by the American Institute, New York 1867, to
SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,
FOR THE BEST
PIANO FORTES.
Sole Manufacturers of Grand and Square Patent Monitor Plate Piano Fortes, with
DOUBLE IRON FRAME.
A COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST WET, COLD OR HOT CLIMATE.
(Patented February 20th, 1866.)
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms, 452 Broome St., New York.
The Patent Monitor Plate Pianos by their peculiar Construction are superior to all others, and their tonic qualities in the street piano being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Piano. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.
These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for
Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch and Beauty of Finish.
Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a host of the first musical professors in America. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our Pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.
Send for Circular and Price List.

G. & H. BARMORE,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
Ware-rooms, 348 Bleecker Street, New York City.
30 Years Established, and 27 Prize Medals Awarded.
Our Piano Fortes are now universally acknowledged by the most discriminating artists to be the best manufactured and wherever they have been introduced and used, we are not required to say one word in their favor, their excellence stands pre-eminently to those of other makers, and on the great success achieved, and improvements made by us in the last thirty years, we can confidently refer to those Pianos that are 40 to 50 less than a similar one can be bought elsewhere.
Every Piano Forte Warranted for 5 Years, and to give Satisfaction.
Our Pianos are made to last; them materials used for every part are the rarest and of the very best quality that can be procured. No part is slighted; what the public see might pass over, never escapes our vigilance. Every part, inside and out, is honestly, faithfully and thoroughly made, so that it will bear the most intense examination. They differ from the usual character of most pianos, in the beginning, and grows worse every day, inasmuch as, in refined and delicate parts in the vibrations of which the tone is mainly caused by, and has all that power necessarily to produce every desired effect.
They are, without doubt, the best, the most lasting, and consequently the cheapest. We are content with a fair profit. Our prices range from $300 to $1000.

HORRIBLE!!!
I HAVE SUFFERED WITH CATARRH during years, it had destroyed my voice and smelling—impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. For humanity's sake I will send this recipe free, the simple remedy used, POSTAGE FREE, to all afflicted. Those wishing the same, will please address,
JAS. T. HOLDEN, Station D,
Bible House, N. Y.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Charming for Lightness.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are Superior for Elasticity.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines
Are unequalled for Durability.

Thomson's Crown Crinolines,
In a word, are the best in the world, and more widely known than any other.
At wholesale by
THOMSON, LANGDON & Co.
391 Broadway,
New York.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SCALE warranted as such. Send for Catalogue and Circular.
Second Hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for cash CHEAP.
HOWE SCALE CO.,
4 Park Place, New York
181 Federal st., Boston.

NEW YORK PIANO FORTE
COMPANY.
(CHARTERED MARCH, 1864.)
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE
Agraffe Piano-Fortes.
No. 340 and 342 Second Avenue,
(CORNER OF 20th STREET.)
NEW YORK.
Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
109 Bleecker Street, N. Y.
"OSBORN" BIRD AND ANIMAL CAGES.
Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn. under Letters of Patent of the United States.
These Cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include
Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel &c.
They are finished in a superior manner; no paint or any poisonous—which is fatal to birds or animals—being used in their construction. THEY ARE VERMIN PROOF. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premium at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.
Liberal discount to the Trade. Send for Circular and Price List. 4mos.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET & BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS
ALSO,
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose,
Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves,
Iron and Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs,
Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps,
And every description of goods for
WATER, GAS & STEAM.
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Send for a Price List. [apr.23.-1y.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Susquehanna twp., Cambria county, about the 22d of February last, a dark strawberry roan MARE, about 16 years old, with small grayish spot at the root of the tail and a small white spot in the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. FRANCIS A. LUTHER.
Susquehanna Tp., July 30, 1868.-3t.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : AUG. 13, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

STUDIES will be resumed at St. Francis' College, Loretto, on Monday, August 31st.

In a portion of our issue this week we forgot to change the date and number on the first page, which is the same as it was last week.

A game of base ball between the Mountaineers and a Muffin club made up of visitors at Cresson, will be played on the grounds here this (Wednesday) afternoon.

A Pennsylvania railroad employee, we are told, had one of his hands very badly crushed by being caught between the bumpers of two cars he was attempting to couple, near Johnstown, one day last week.

John Mates, brakeman on a local freight train, was caught between two car bumpers, on Friday at Brinton station, and had one of his hips badly bruised, and it is feared he has received internal injuries of a serious nature.

Five citizens of Bedford county were crossing the railroad track at Cumberland, Md., on Friday week, in a wagon, when the vehicle was struck by an engine and demolished, and three of the party were considerably injured.

The best cigar we have inserted between our lips for many a day was procured from our next door neighbor, Mr. M. L. Oatman, who has just received an ample stock of the choicest brands of cigars, as well as tobacco in all varieties.

Mrs. Lincoln has turned up at Bedford Springs. She was to have visited Europe in company with our Minister to England, Hon. Reverdy Johnston, but as he has gone without her the presumption is that he "couldn't see it."

The Senatorial Conference for this District, which convened in Indiana on Friday last, adjourned without making a nomination, one or two of the counties not being fully represented. It will re-assemble at the same place on Monday the 31st inst.

A young lady named Mullin was burned to death near Shafton station, on the Pa. R. R., in Westmoreland county, in consequence of her clothes becoming ignited while attempting to kindle a fire in the cooking stove, on the morning of the 29th ult.

The stable of the American House, Hollidaysburg, was struck by lightning, on Friday week, and the hostler, who was standing at the door, was knocked into the alley by the shock, where he lay senseless for several minutes. The damage to the stable was but slight.

A prisoner in our county jail named Broderick attempted to escape from that institution, on Tuesday, by cutting his way into a vacant cell adjoining his own, the door of which was unlocked. His design was discovered before the hole was sufficiently large to permit his exit.

Our readers will rejoice with us in the fact that the place of our former entertaining Johnstown correspondent, "Sku Bal," has been taken by one whose first letter, published this week, indicates that he is well able to "fill the bill." We trust that our "Wisp" will long continue to "show us which way the wind blows" in that locality.

The Democratic Representative Conference of Indiana and Westmoreland counties nominated Capt. R. H. McCormick, (for the second time,) Capt. H. B. Piper and James M. Kennedy for the Legislature. No better selections could have been made, and we trust our friend Bob and his associates will be triumphantly elected, as they deserve to be.

The new tax law, passed by the Radical Congress, obliges every cigar and tobacco dealer to take out a five dollar license.—Hotels, stores, restaurants, candy shops, or any one who sells either of the above articles, must have a special license for that purpose. The Radicals have a perfect mania for piling on the taxes. Nothing escapes them. Hurrah for Grant and Pelf!

BASE BALL IN EBENSBURG.—Friday last was distinguished for the most exciting game of base ball indulged in during the present season at least. The contestants were the Kickenepauling Club of Johnstown and the Mountaineer Club of this place. It was understood to be the "sugar" game—the Mountaineers having formerly proved victorious at Ebensburg and the Kicks at Johnstown. The Kicks arrived in wagons by the Jackson township route, presenting a very fine appearance, and accompanied by quite a number of citizens of Johnstown. The day proved a delightful one, a cool breeze blowing during the entire game. The grounds were in excellent condition, and everything indicated a spirited contest for the victory.

We give below the innings. The Kicks played with a skill and energy worthy of a better fate, but the Mountaineers proved, as they have always proved, invincible upon their own ground. The small game and the trifling victory in favor of the Mountaineers show with what tenacity the contest was maintained on both sides.

Captain Hunt, the amiable chieftain of the Kicks, presented the ball in a neat speech, which was replied to in the happiest manner by Capt. Wm. Jones, a member of the Mountaineers.

The following is a complete record of the game, which occupied two hours and fifty minutes in the playing:

KICKS.	R.	O.	MOUNTAINEERS	R.	O.
Hunt, 2b.,	5	2	A. Y. Jones, c.,	5	2
Cramer, 3b.,	2	4	Breese, 2b.,	3	3
Farren, p.,	4	2	F. H. Barker, ss.,	2	4
White, ss.,	4	0	Kinkead, 3b.,	3	3
McMillan, rf.,	4	2	C. T. Roberts, rf.,	3	3
Williams, lf.,	1	4	G. Roberts, 1b.,	3	3
Young, c.,	1	4	W. R. Jones, cf.,	2	4
West, 1b.,	2	4	V. S. Barker, p.,	2	4
Buck, cf.,	2	5	Hutchinson, lf.,	4	1
Total,	25	27	Total,	27	27

RUNS EACH INNING.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	T't.
Kicks,	5	4	8	4	0	1	2	0	1.	25
Mountain'rs,	4	2	5	2	4	5	0	5	0.	27

Umpire—Chas. H. Irvin. Scorers—Robert Frazer for Kicks and S. W. Davis for Mount'rs. Flies caught—Mountaineers, 8; Kicks, 7. Passed balls—Mountaineers, 2; Kicks, 16.

VISITORS.—Rev. Dr. Keogh, professor in the College of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and editor of the *Catholic Standard* of that city, one of the best, if not *the* very best Catholic papers published in this country, is at present on a visit to the Alleghenies. The Catholic church numbers among its clergy no man of the same age who possesses more ability, energy and onnobling virtues than Father Keogh, and we are glad to notice that his physical appearance is such as to induce the belief that a long career of usefulness and brilliant achievement is yet before him. May his lines ever be cast in pleasant places.

Among other noteworthy visitors who have been sojourning in our village for several days past, we were pleased to greet Mr. Edward Shaemaker and Mr. Robert Hennessy, of Philadelphia, Mr. Jas. A. Kittell, at present employed on the contract of Messrs. Collins in New York State, and Mr. Ernest D. Rhey, of Leavenworth, Kas. All these gentlemen have been reared in Ebensburg, and our village has reason to be proud of such representatives. Long may they prosper.

Local Correspondence.

ALTOONA CITY, Aug. 10, 1868.

Friend Mac—After rusticating for a brief period in the city of dark complexions west of the Alleghenies, I find myself once again in the goodly city of Altoona. On my return I was informed of a somewhat exciting scene which occurred during my absence.—The circumstances, as I have learned them from a friend, are these: Some few years ago a gay young cavalier, concluding it was not good to be alone, took unto himself a dashing young wife of some eighteen summers. After living to all appearances happily and contentedly until the honeymoon had waned, the young husband became restive, and concluded to tear himself away from the bewitching smiles and fond endearments of his trusting bride and seek freedom, fortune and enjoyment in the far distant West. Acting on this determination, he left his *Blooming* Reginia to the cold charity of an unfeeling world and betook himself to other scenes. After a somewhat lengthy absence he concluded to return to his first love, but the aforesaid first love evidently "didn't see it in that light," as she positively refused to entertain her liege lord in the manner anticipated—in fact, wouldn't acknowledge the relationship between them at all. This reception, or want of reception, made the truant husband desperate, and he resolved upon suicide. Deliberately taking his razor from its keeping he felt the keen edge, his no doubt distressed wife in the meantime standing by and complacently watching the proceeding. After finding that the razor was sufficiently sharp for his purpose he raised his imploring eyes to the face of his heart's idol and pathetically exclaimed:—"Reginia, Reginia, take pity and save me before it is too late, *for die I will* unless you receive me as your husband!" He then raised the instrument of death to his throat, and was about to sever the jugular vein, when his affectionate wife, no longer able to suppress her feelings, broke forth in a loud peal of laughter, and in the exstacy of her joy called for her friends to come and see how beautifully her Don Juan was going to "shuffle off his mortal coil." This rather unfeeling conduct of his wife perfectly nonplussed our hero, and very sensibly concluding that his death would be more agreeable than otherwise, he sagely concluded to indefinitely postpone the killing part. The cackle of a goose, it is said, saved Rome from destruction, and now it may be added that the laugh of a woman has saved a goose of a husband from a horrible and tragical end.

A sad and distressing incident occurred in this city a few days since. An officer of our county almshouse took from his home to that institution a poor blind man named Thomas James. There is something peculiarly sad in the history of this unfortunate man. He was in the employ of the Pa. R. Co. as a blacksmith for a number of years, and had always been sober and industrious. Some three years ago he had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye, but he continued on at his work until latterly sight departed from his other eye, and he became totally blind. By the energy and frugality of his wife, and the kindness of their neighbors, the family, consisting of himself, wife and two small children, has been enabled to live on, the stricken man finding his only comfort in the company of his loved ones and in being led by his children to the shops where his best days had been spent. And why he was taken from his home, poor tho' it is, to a place where no cheering voice will console him, no kind hand administer to his wants, and where all is dark indeed, I cannot understand. Why could not the pittance required for his support in the almshouse be given to him, and he be allowed to remain with his family? But aside from this, there is a little "bilty" connected with the experience of this family, the particulars of which have been given me by two respectable gentlemen. This family has been living, or rather staying, in an old house for which they were taxed $12 per month rent. This rent has been promptly paid up until the last month. The owner of this property is a miserable old miser—the very quintessence of sardonic purity, sniffle-snouted piety and Radical philanthropy. Thank God this man does not reside in our city, though he came here, and cowardly, meanly pilferishly, Butler-like, broke open this house before the inmates were out of bed, and took therefrom some old carpet, one looking-glass, two bedsteads and a table, and attempted to carry off the stove, but it was too heavy for him. Brave man, truly, to take possession of a house occupied by one blind man, two small children and a pregnant woman! This man, who is some times called "Fatty," is one of the most honored and brightest lights in the God and morality party—a straight-laced, pigeon-toed, slab-sided, nigger-worshipping Radical—a quadruped which has the unblushing audacity to walk the streets of Altoona contrary to Mayor Potts' proclamation, which positively prohibits hogs from running at large. Chief of Police will please observe, etc.

A fool-hardy trick was perpetrated upon a young man in this place the other day. He was induced by an older man to partake of a social drink out of a bottle, the liquor in which had been drugged. The dose came very near proving fatal. What prompted the attempt to poison him remains a mystery.

Mr. Foley, a young lawyer of this place, addressed the Democratic Club on Saturday night last.

The Butcher's or Tanner's Club also had a meeting the same evening, after scaling the drums around the city several times to stir up the members. They were addressed by their standing orator on all occasions, Mr. Swartz of this place.

More anon. T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 10, 1868.

Dear Freeman—Your wide-awake correspondent "Sku Bal" having left town, thereby depriving you of his valuable services as a correspondent, I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of keeping you posted as to events transpiring hereaways.

A meeting of the Democracy of Johnstown and vicinity was held at Fronheiser's Hall, on Saturday night last, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club. There was a large attendance. Stirring speeches were made by Adjt. W. H. Rose and Col. John P. Linton. Permanent officers were elected, a Constitution read and adopted, and other business of importance transacted. As the campaign is now fairly opened, it is the duty of every Democrat to go to work, for it will take work, determined and unflinching, if we would wrest from the hands of the usurpers and revolutionists now in power the institutions which our fathers established, and remove from the necks of the people of the South the iron heel of military despotism, and restore peace and prosperity to our whole country.

A man named Patrick English, residing in Prospect borough, was run over and instantly killed while attempting to cross the Cambria Iron Co.'s railroad track, on the west end of the bridge connecting Millville and Cambria boroughs. The cars were only a few yards off when he stepped on the track. His head was severed from his body and his person was otherwise terribly mangled. As the alarm whistle had been sounded no blame could be attached to the engineer of the train. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 26 years old, and is said to have been partially deaf. He was a single man, but rumor has it that he was shortly to have been married.

On Monday afternoon last the steam saw mill of Mr. George Eichensehr, in Richland township, about seven miles east of Johnstown, was destroyed by fire. Mr. E.'s loss is about $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

R. T. Given, Esq., the gentlemanly agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at this place, has resigned, and purposes going into the iron manufacturing business. He will hereafter devote himself to the management of the furnace at Conemaugh station, in which he is interested.

A match game of base ball between the Junista, Jr., Club of Hollidaysburg and the Independent, Jr., Club of Johnstown, came off on the grounds of the latter on Friday last, resulting in a victory for the Independents by a score of 21 to 27.

Prof. Chaffee's Combination Troupe played to a crowded house, at Parke's Hall, on Friday night last. The Professor's tight-rope performance over the street, in front of the Hall, was witnessed by about four thousand people, and was one of the most successful and astonishing gymnastic exhibitions ever given in this place.

The work on the new Town Hall, on Franklin street, is progressing rapidly.

Yours, &c., WISP.

LIGHTNING'S DOINGS.—Within the recollection of that mythical individual, "the oldest inhabitant," we doubt whether more destruction to property from that subtle fluid, lightning, has occurred at any season than during the present spring and summer. We scarcely pick up a newspaper without finding one or more catastrophes of this kind detailed in its columns. Our own county has not escaped, and in addition to other accidents of this nature already recorded we today give an account of the destruction by lightning of a barn and all its contents only a few miles from our town. In view of these oft-recurring conflagrations it behooves every property-holder to adopt means to guard against loss in this way. The only sure preventative is a good lightning-rod, and the one among the many admittedly *the very best* is the Munson copper tubular lightning-rod, with spiral flanges, now being erected throughout this county by Mr. Richard Jones, of Johnstown. No man who regards his own interests should neglect this matter, and no one who examines the Munson rod can fail to be convinced of its superiority over all others. Mr. Jos. Hoffman, whose barn was destroyed by lightning not long since, has contracted with Mr. Jones for putting up these rods on his new house and proposed new barn, convinced as he is that it is the best and cheapest before the public. Every other property-holder should profit by his example, Mr. Jones' address is Box 50, Johnstown P. O. [July 23.-2m.

STILL IMPROVING.—We were shown one of the celebrated Doty Clothes Washers at Mr. Huntley's, on Tuesday, which has several new and very iuportant improvements in its construction, and the addition of which go far to render this great labor-saving and clothes-saving washing machine the most perfect ever invented. Mr. Huntley has several of these improved machines for sale, as well as the Universal Clothes Wringer, which we pronounce, without fear of contradiction, the best institution of the kind that has ever came under our observation; and we are sure that no housewife would do without one if she once learned its real merit.

THE RIGHT KIND.—There is no article before the public about which so much noise is being made just now as the sewing machine. Every manufacturer claims that his own is the best, but the result of all the disputing only establishes the fact that the Grover & Baker and the Singer machines, for which Mr. C. T. Roberts is agent in this place, are unsurpassed and unsurpassable in all particulars which render a sewing machine perfect and satisfactory. Mr. Roberts is selling quite a number of these machines and all buyers are delighted with their operations.

JOHNSTOWN was represented on the occasion of the recent game of base ball in this place by as respectable a party of well behaved and well dressed gentlemen as ever visited our mountain village, and while they deserve credit for there moral habits, their material "habits" were doubtless for the most part obtained at the great clothing depot of M. Cohen & Bro., Parke's Hall, Main street, Johnstown, where no one will sack in vain for the best of clothing at the lowest prices.

NOT COME TO THAT.—A young lady who was reading a novel was asked how she liked the style "The style? the style?" was the answer; "Oh, I haven't come to that yet." That young lady don't live here or she would have found that the only style worth coming to is the stylish goods at the cheap store of R. R. Davis, who keeps an excellent assortment of everything, and sells at very moderate prices.

NOT SURPASSED.—The most extensive and best patronized ladies' store in Cambria county is located in Parke's new Hall, Johnstown, and is kept by Mr. Leopold Mayer. Ladies' dress and millinery goods, comprising every article that could be desired, are here kept in endless profusion and sold at lower rates than have ever heretofore been known in that market. Ladies, don't forget this when making your purchases.

BECOMING.—Modesty in woman, like the bloom on her cheek—if it is not put on.—Also becoming—the beautiful dress goods so temptingly displayed on the shelves and counters of our merchant friends, H. A. Shoemaker & Co. Should *be coming*—everybody to the store of said firm if he or she wishes to buy the choicest dry goods, notions, groceries, furniture, etc., at the lowest cash prices.

A MISTAKE.—It is a mistake to suppose that people who dress fashionably are fools. On the contrary, it follows for the most part that they are people of taste, especially if they buy the material wherewith to bedeck themselves at the first class mercantile establishment of V. S. Barker, whose stock embraces many beautiful styles of ladies' dress goods and gents' wearing apparel.

AN INVARIABLE RULE.—It is said to be as certain that a cool August will follow an unusually warm July as it is that the best, finest, cheapest and handsomest goods of every description are kept at Thompson's model store, High street, Ebensburg. All kinds of dress goods, to suit every change of the weather, will be found in Thompson's assortment.

THE Cambria Iron Company has just had constructed at Pittsburg probably the smallest locomotive engine of equal power ever built in this country. It is appropriately named the Black Dwarf, and is intended to be used in hauling coal cars out of the mines.

WARRANTED CHEAPEST AND BEST!—To Farmers, Express Companies, Stage Proprietors, Livery Establishments and all who use Horses: DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, for the cure of Lameness, Scratches, Wind Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Splints, Galls, Cuts, Colic, Slipping Stifle, Overheating, Sore Throat, Nail in the Foot, &c.

All who own or employ horses are assured that this Liniment will do all and more than is stated in curing the above named complaints. During twenty years it has never failed to give satisfaction in a single instance. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 55 Cortlendt Street, New York. July 30, 1868.-1m.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

PHYSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN Testify to its merits in restoring GRAY HAIR to its original color and promoting its growth. It makes the hair soft and glossy. The old in appearance are made young again. It is the best HAIR DRESSING ever used. It removes Dandruff and all Scurvy Eruptions. It does not stain the skin.

One Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Beware of the numerous preparations which are sold upon our reputation.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Prop'rs. For sale by all druggists. [aug.13.-1m.

USE THE BEST.—*Blades' Euphonial Lubricators* are a medical preparation in the form of a Lozenge, and are universally considered the most pleasant, convenient and effectual remedy in use for Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croups, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diptheria, and all Pulmonary Complaints. They are WARRANTED to give quicker and more lasting benefit in the above affections than any other remedy. Also to contain no deleterious ingredient, and not to offend the weakest and most sensitive Stomach.

Blades' Constitution Pills are so called because of their peculiar effect upon the Liver, Stomach, Blood and Nervous System. For inactivity of the Liver, for the Stomach in derangement, or Dyspepsia, they will delight the patient with their mild and beneficial effect, especially if after long continued indigestion and costiveness, they are left with periodical returns of the Sick Headache. In case of a severe cold, producing Chills and Fever, you can break it very soon by using the Pills as per directions with each box. JOHN H. BLADES & CO.,

aug8 1y Proprietors, Elmira, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists; 25 cts. per box.

FRESH TOMATOES will be kept by M. L. Oatman throughout the season. A small invoice just received—the first in the market.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Carroll township, on Monday, 3d inst., of disease contracted in the service of his country, Mr. A. P. Baker, aged about 39 years.

LLOYD.—In Susquehanna township, on Saturday morning last, Mr. Henry Lloyd, aged about 78 years. He has been a resident of Cambria county for fifty years, and has always borne the character of a kind-hearted, inoffensive man.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of Mathias Denny, Executor of Peter Denny, deceased, upon his first and final account, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY THE 2D DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased will present them for allowance, or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868.-3t.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of September next:

Bail	vs. Swires et al.
Storm	vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
Cooper	vs. Dunmyer, et. al.
White's Ex'r	vs. Woodcock.
Same	vs. Same.
Runnion	vs. George.
Leidy's Adm'x	vs. Simmons.
McMullen	vs. Ivory.
Smith	vs. Glasgow.
Hughes	vs. Crum.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to wit:

The account of Aline Maguire, Executrix of Andrew Rodrigue, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first and final account of C. B Ellis, Admr. of Thomas Johnson, late of Cambria borough, dec'd.

The second and partial account of Phillip F. Shaffer, Admr. of Moses Yoder, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The account of Rebecca Ann Duncan, Administratrix of Henry H. Duncan, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.

The first and final account of C. B. Ellis, Admr. of Mark O. Knowlton, late of Johnstown, dec'd.

The account of John M. King, Admr. of John B. Fromald, late of Johnstown, dec'd.

The third account of Geo. M. Reade Admr. of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob R. Stull, Admr. of Emanuel N. Grumling, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The first and final account of Jacob R. Stull, Admr. of John Croyle, late of Richland township, dec'd.

The first and final account of Rob't H. Roberts, Guardian of Mary Emma Davis, minor child of Robert Davis, dec'd

The first and final account of John Bennet, Guardian of George and Augusta Agnes Davis, minor children of Robert Davis, dec'd.

The account of Robert L. Johnston, Guardian of Anna M. Friese, minor child of Josephine Friese, late of Cambria county, dec'd.

The account of Ebenezer Williams, Admr. of David Williams, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first account of Peter Strittmatter, Guardian of the minor children of Peter Weible, dec'd.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1868.

TOM. P. DAVIS, WITH BOYD & STROUD, *Importers and Dealers in* QUEENSWARE, CHINA and GLASS, No. 82 NORTH FOURTH ST., Four doors below Merchants' Hotel, PHILA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS passed by the Burgess and Council for the Borough of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.:

1st. If any person or persons, after legal notice given, shall gallop any horse, mare, mule or gelding within the Borough of Loretto, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay two dollars for every such offence.

2d. Any person or persons engaged in a quarrel, fight or riot, or aiding, abetting or participating in quarrelling, fighting or rioting within the Borough of Loretto, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars each for each and every such offence.

3d. Any person or persons intoxicated, and exhibiting himself or themselves in a disorderly manner within the Borough of Loretto, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars each for every such offence.

4th. Any person or persons depositing wood, lumber, shingles, or any other material or obstruction, on ground intended for sidewalks, any nearer than ten feet from lot or lots of ground owned by another person or persons, without first obtaining the consent of said person or persons so to do, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars each for every such offence, and be compelled to remove the obstruction forthwith.

5th. Any person, not a resident of Loretto borough, selling, vending or auctioning merchandise, viz: dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots, shoes, hats and saddlery, or any one of them, shall first pay two dollars to the Borough Treasurer, for which the Treasurer shall give a Borough license, to be good for one month from the date thereof, but not after. Any person violating this ordinance knowingly, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars additional for the use of the Borough.

6th. Any person holding a public show, circus, or concert of any kind, within the Borough of Loretto, shall first pay from one to three dollars to the Borough Treasurer, at the discretion of the Treasurer. Any person violating this ordinance knowingly, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of five dollars for the use of the Borough.

PETER CHRISTY, Burgess.

F. O'FRIEL, Sec'y. [Aug 6, 1868.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware river, 23¾ hours ride from New York and 1¼ from Phila. The very best educational advantages furnished in connection with a pleasant home. Fall term begins Sept. 15th. For Catalogue address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., Pres't.

LAWRENCEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Sept 10th. Send for circular.

C. W. NASSAU, Principal.

A First Class Boarding School for Young Ladies,

IN connection with the STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Trenton, N. J. Total charges, including board, tuition and books, $225 a year. For Circular with full particulars apply to JOHN S. HART, Principal.

AGENTS WANTED for the Standard and Official LIVES OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR. A book for every library and a work of present interest and permanent value. No Democrat or Conservative can do without it, or have a just understanding of the issues before the country without reading it. Agents are everywhere finding it the best opportunity to make money ever offered. Send for circulars and see our liberal terms and a full description of the work. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., No. 411 Broome St., N. York

AGENTS WANTED for the Standard and Official LIFE OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX. Indispensable to a just understanding of the political issues of the day, and endorsed by the leaders of the Republican party. The claims of this statesman to the gratitude of the nation are so clearly set forth in this volume that none of his admirers can afford to be without a copy. Send for circulars and see our liberal terms, and a full description of this great work. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., No. 411 Broome St., N. York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE BLUE COATS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion." It contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms and full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philada., Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted to sell the "EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE,"

An octavo volume of 630 pages, containing 47 newly written Sketches, by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Tilton, Winter, Abbott, Prof. Hoppin, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c. Illustrated with FOURTEEN beautiful steel engravings.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—"So thoroughly have the Publishers done their work that their volume in paper, type, binding, engravings, above all in the excellence of its subject matter, goes far to remove the reproach urged against subscription books—only made to sell."

For descriptive circulars, etc., address S. M. BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

STAR AGRICULTURAL Works.—THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of General Agricultural Machinery, comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines, "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers, "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers, Circular Cross-cut Saw Mills, Vegetable Cutters, Horse Hay Forks, Corn and Feed Mills, Power Corn Shellers, Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" THRESHER AND CLEANER which, as lately improved, we claim is far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable, simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most inexperienced, and will do its work with marvellous rapidity and perfection, and with comparatively the least demand upon the strength of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to THOROUGHLY CLEAN THE GRAIN under almost any combination of difficulties, and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable and safe as with the ordinary machines it is annoying and frequently destructive of health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sale by our agents and dealers generally. For full particulars, send for our Illustrated Descriptive Circular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

WE HAVE COME With great inducements to agents to co-operate with us in our GRAND ONE DOLLAR SALE!

Sheetings free of Cost to our Agents.
Watches free of Cost to our Agents.
Sewing Machines free of Cost to our Agents.
Leather Goods free of Cost to our Agents.
Linen Goods free of Cost to our Agents.
Silks and Shawls free of Cost to our Agents.
Boots and Shoes free of Cost to our Agents.
Dress Goods free of Cost to our Agents.

Great Dollar Bargains for our Customers. Send for our circular. Agents wanted everywhere. Address HARRIS & PLUMMER, 34 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

ALL YOUNG PERSONS Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa. [July 9.-4t.

CIRCULAR, MILL, MULAY, GANG AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.—Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES, common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Coburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa. Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

WE ARE ON HAND, and will sell more for the money than any DOLLAR CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY. Our inducements for forming Clubs are more than double that of any establishment in the country. For the proof of this assertion please examine our Terms to Agents, which are as follows:

☞ Read carefully and compare with the terms for getting up clubs, as advertised by other establishments.

Any person sending us Two Dollars can receive for the same a selection from the following articles:—15 yds. De Laine, 1 white Marseilles Quilt, 2 (not one) 100 view Turkey Morocco Albums, 20 yds. Sheeting, Wool Square Shawl, 2 sets (not one set) Gold Bosom Studs, 2 (not one) Hair Guard Chains, with gold plated trimmings. (The trimmings of these chains are advertised by other concerns as Gold, which is deception, as they are all of them gold plated.) 2 (not one) silver plated chased Butter Dishes, 2 (not one) silver plated 5 bottle Revolving Castors, 2 sets (not one set) steel bladed Knives and Forks, 2 (not one) Worsted Promenade Shawls, 3 (not one) ladies' long gold plated Chains, 3 (not one) ladies' Solid Gold Double Rings, 2 (not one) gents' heavy chased gold plated Rings. (These rings are advertised by other concerns as solid gold, which is a fraud upon the public.) 3 (not one) black walnut Work Boxes or Writing Desks, 2 (not one) extra quality Balmoral Skirts, 2 sets (not one) of Jewelry and Sleeve Buttons to match, 2 (not one) superior Turkey Morocco Shopping Bags, 2 pairs (not one) ladies Balmoral Boots.

We will also send 40 printed notices of articles for sale at one dollar each.

Any person sending Five Dollars (not six dollars) can receive for the same a selection from the following articles:—A black or colored Alpaca Dress Pattern, a Poplin Dress Pattern, 1 piece of Brown or Bleached Sheeting, 1 engraved [6 bottles] silver plated Revolving Castor, 4 yds. superfine Cassimere, extra heavy large sized White Quilt, 1 pair gents' Calf Boots, 4 yds. good Wool Frocking, 2 [not one] best quality Balmoral Skirts, an 8 day Clock, made by Seth Thomas, 4 yds. double width Cloth for ladies' Sacks or children's wear, a silver plated Cake or Card Basket, Fur Muff or Cape, Wool Long Shawl, splendid clasp Family Bible, 4 yds. [not three yds.] double width water proof Cloaking, 2 sets each [not one set each] Ivory Handled Knives, with Silver plated Forks, 1 set of Lace Curtains.

We will also send 60 printed notices of articles for sale at one dollar each.

Any person sending Ten Dollars can receive for the same a selection from the following articles:—7 yds. [not four yds.] double width Cloth for Cloaking or Coating, 3 [not two] Bleached Linen Table Cloths, with 2 doz [not one doz] Linen Damask Napkins, 30 yds. [not 25 yds] Hemp Carpeting, 13 yds. extra quality black or colored Alpaca Dress Patterns, 14 yds. extra quality Poplin Dress Patterns, Silver Hunting Cased Watch, new [not second handed] 2 doz. (not one doz.) ivory handled steel bladed Knives and Forks, 1 pr. superior Wool Blankets, nice Fur Muff and Cape, 2, not 1, silver plated engraved Ice Pitchers, 9 yds. not 7¼ yds, Wool Cassimere for suit, 2 doz., not one doz., Rogers' best silver plated Forks, Common Sense Sewing Machine, the real article, not a base imitation as used by other concerns, 4, not 2, Honey Comb Quilts, 2, not 1, splendid clasp Family Bibles.

We will all also send printed notices for 120 articles for sale at one dollar each.

FOR LARGER CLUBS THE VALUE INCREASES IN THE SAME RATIO. Our stock of Goods is all new and in good order. The quality of the Goods is better than those used by any other concern in the country. We are of the opinion that, after reading the above advertisement, some parties will come to the conclusion that they have been severely swindled by some of the bogus gift concerns in this city.

We cannot offer to the person sending us the largest amount of money for a month a gift of money or watches, as that is a Violation of the Law against Lotteries; but in addition to the above liberal terms, we will sell to any one who may send us $10, eleven articles from our exchange list, all to be sent in one order; and for $20 we will send twenty two articles from our exchange list, all to be sent in one order.

☞ Money sent by Registered Letters or by a Postal Money Order, or Draft at our risk. CATALOGUES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

P. S. Will agents please notify us what firms have agents in their town or city, and receive our most sincere thanks.

THOS. L. FENNO & CO., Nos. 52 & 54 Elm st., Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, 4 miles from Carrolltown and 6 miles from Chest Springs. The Farm consists of 65 ACRES, of which 20 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance of the land is well timbered with marketable lumber. There is a comfortable Frame House and a Barn on the premises, besides a young and thrifty orchard of choice fruit trees. There are also a never-failing spring of pure water and other conveniences on the land. The property will be sold on fair terms and an indisputable title will be given. For further information apply to N. D. EASTMAN.

Chest Tp., July 9, 1868.-tf.

NOTICE.—To PETER B. BEUOR:—Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George Bruce, late of Allegheny township, dec'd, on Monday the 17th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper. JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 30, 1868.-4t.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the premises of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, on Wednesday, July 22d, an indentured apprentice to the farming business named JOHN HAFFERTY, aged about fourteen years. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will not be responsible for his acts. The above reward and no thanks will be paid for his apprehension.

July 30, 1868.-3t*. RAPHAEL HITE.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER AND HAIR DRESSING New Style in one Bottle

The Josh Billings' Papers.

He that will foller good advice iz a greater man than he that gives it.

It iz human to err, but devilish to brag on it.

Blessed iz he who haz a big pile, and knows how to spread it.

The minds ov the young are eazily twisted: it iz hard work to git an old hop vine to travel a new pole.

I don't hanker after bad luck, but I had rather run the risk ov it than trust too much in the professions ov men.

Just in proportion that a man iz thankful to Heaven, and hiz naber, just in that proportion he iz happy.

It iz a dredful fine thing to whip a young one jist enuff, and not enny more. I take it that the spot iz lokated jist where their pride ends and their mad begins.

Blessed iz them who have no eye for a key nor ear for a knot hole.

A man should learn tew be a good servant to himself before he iz fit to boss others.

The more exalted our stashun, the more conspikous our virtews, jest as a ritch settin adds to the brillincy of a jewel.

Blessed are the single for they can double at leisure.

If yu want tew learn a child to steal oats in the bundle make him beg out uv you everything you giv him.

There is nothing so difficult fur the best ny us ez to get the approval uv our own conecience.

Blessed iz he who kan pocket abuse and feel that it iz no disgrace to be bit by a dog.

Punishment, tew hit the spot, should be few, but red-hot.

Happyness consists in bein' perfektly satisfied with what we hav got, and what we haint got.

We are told that riches takes wings and flies out of sight, and I hav known them tew take the proprietor along with them.

Blessed iz the man who can eat hash with a clear conscience, for his heart must be full ov pity.

I have seen those who were as full of all sorts of learning az the heavens are ov whal; they are just the thing to cut up into weathercocks.

If a man iz thoroughly satisfied with himself he will be very well satisfied with everybody else.

"Blessed are the meek and lowly," (and very lucky, too, if they don't git their noze pulled.)

If death iz an evil, birth is a greater one.

If we take all the hard sledding of this life, and make it four times az mutch, it won't amount to the afflictions that men pile on to each other.

I think every man and woman on earth ought to wear on their hat-band these words in large letters: "Lead us not into temtashun."

I never knew eny body yet to get stung by hornets who kept away from where they wuz—it is jest so with bad luck.

Blessed is he who has got a good wife and knows how to sail her.

The true definition ov a luxury is sumthin that another feller haint got the stumps to buy.

Blessed is he who always carries a big stone in his hand, but never heaves her.

Pismires on the level are only insignificant, but when they get up on end and begin tew strut on 2 legs they are permanently ridikulous.

I never read the comick papers, dear Jessie, enny more than I would eat rye bread when I am away from home.

You kan judge of a man's religion very well by hearing him talk, but you kant judge ov hiz piety by what he sez, enny more than yu kan judge of his amount of linnen by the stick ont ov his collar and waistbands.

The House that Jack Built.

NURSERY POEM—H. P. L. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

This is the house that Jack built.

PRESIDENCY.

This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

REPUBLICANISM.

This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

JOHNSON.

This is the cat that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

IMPEACHMENT.

This is the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

BUTLER.

This the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

GRANT.

This is the maiden all forlorn, who milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

COLFAX.

This is the man all tattered and torn, that married the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

This is the priest, all shaven and shorn, who married the man all tattered and torn, unto the maiden all forlorn, who milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

DEMOCRACY.

This is the cock that crowed in the morn, when the priest all shaven and shorn, married the man all tattered and torn unto the maiden all forlorn, who milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that killed the rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

A FACETIOUS GENTLEMAN named Hunt, of Williamsburg, dining upon a tough fowl, asked the landlady where the fowl came from. She replied, "From Williamsburg." "Impossible," said Mr. H., "for the town hasn't been incorporated over forty years."

The National Democratic and Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunders of applause.)

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again.")

5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without imparing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the HABEAS CORPUS—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co operating with us as friends and brethren. (Applause.)

DR. H. B. MILLER,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Altoona, June 18, 1868.-6m.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A WASHING MACHINE

WORTH HAVING!

DOTY'S Clothes WASHER. The best *ever invented*

The longer THEY ARE **Used the better** THEY ARE LIKED.

They are coming into general use throughout the country.

Many who sell the UNIVERSAL WRINGER keep also the DOTY WASHING MACHINE, which, although but recently introduced, is as great a *Labor* and *Clothes Saver* as the Wringer, and is destined to win public favor and patronage everywhere.

It washes *perfectly* without *wearing* or *rubbing* the clothes at all.

☞ Prices—Family Washer, $14. No. 1½ Wringer, $10.

These Machines are adopted by the *American Agriculturist* as Premiums, and endorsed by its Editors as the best in market.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the following testimonials from persons in Ebensburg who have used and learned to appreciate these valuable Machines:

Mr. G. Huntley—We have used one of Doty's Washing Machines, which we purchased from you several weeks since, and it gives entire satisfaction. We cheerfully recommend it to all housekeepers, and are free to say that we would not dispense with it for any consideration. It is a great saver of time, labor and clothes.

LINTON & SON, Mountain House.

I purchased one of Doty's Washers from Mr. G. Huntley and am delighted with it, and would recommend every housekeeper to get one. MRS. A. M. PIPER.

Mr. G. Huntley—The Doty Washing Machine I purchased from you proves to be an article of real merit—the best I have ever seen. Considering the great relief it affords in the labor of washing and the saving of time, no family should be without it.

WM. M. JONES.

Mr. Geo. Huntley—I am delighted with the Doty Washer purchased from you.—The more I use it the better I like it. I would not be without it. It is a great saver of time and labor, and does not wear the clothes as much as the old tub and washboard. MRS. A. BLAINE.

For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY,
May 7, 1868. 6m.* Ebensburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

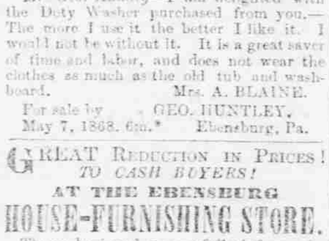
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

THE UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER,



Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 7, 1868.-1y.*

WHOLESALE

JANNEY & ANDREWS, 123 Market St. PHILADA.

GROCERS

PETER SIDES,

WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

N. E. Cor. Third & Market Sts.,

Jan. 22, 1867. PHILADELPHIA

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF MY OWN MANUFACTUR.

WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKS

Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works;

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cleanness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

JOSEPH ZOLNER

HAS just opened, and offers for sale lower than they can be bought elsewhere, a splendid lot of eight day and twenty-four hour CLOCKS, fine WATCHES of every description, ACCORDEONS, JEWELRY, and a variety of all articles in his line. Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry, done on short notice and most reasonable terms. All work warranted.—Call at his shop, High street, opposite Public School House, Ebensburg. [sep.5.'67]

SCOTT HOUSE,

Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.

Jan. 31, 1868. (1y.)

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Proprietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG

R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.

Fourth St., between Market and Arch.

May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 512 MARKET STREET,

FLEM. HOLLIDAY. PHILAD'A.

1868. SPRING TRADE. 1868.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE!

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

PEAT'S Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

D. W. HARSHBERGER & CO.,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE SCOTT HOUSE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Keep constantly for sale the largest and best assortment of pure

DRUGS & MEDICINES

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

Alcohol, Turpentine,

Pure Wines and Liquors, best brands,

4000 Lbs. White Lead,

DYES DYE-STUFFS GLASS, PUTTY

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Drug Store, all of which will be

SOLD AT CITY PRICES,

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS,

by the dozen or by the gallon.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries and Toilet Articles

is acknowledged by all judges to be the

LARGEST IN QUANTITY

AND FINEST IN QUALITY

OF ANY IN OUR TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHARP'S MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS

AND

SHARP'S MAGIC LINIMENT!

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AT LOWEST PRICES.

Johnstown, Aug. 15, 1867.-1y.

BEYOND COMPETITION!

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OLDEST

DRUG STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

C. T. FRAZER

Keeps constantly on hand the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE

DRUG BUSINESS

In the County, which he offers

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC

AT LOWEST RATES!

C. T. FRAZER.

Franklin Street,

(*OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.*)

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

KINPORTS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES

IRON, NAILS, &c.,

Juniata Street, opposite United States Hotel,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF ALTOONA.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

AND

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - - $300,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - - 150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:

$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent.; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.

Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

January 31, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

GEIS & REUTH,

Johnstown, Pa.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND BOOK BINDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS. PORTE-MONAIS. PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 600 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a specialty. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.

Johnstown, Oct 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $5*

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

Corner Penn and Canal Sts, opposite Grain Elevator. [feb28] *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

HARVEY CHILDS. . . . LOWRIE CHILDS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER,

133 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

M. CRESSWELL, JOHN A. ryder,
E. T. SLACK, WM. D. GEMMILL.

M. McDONALD,

WITH

M. CRESSWELL & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

No. 511 Market Street,

June 20, 1867.-1y. *PHILADELPHIA.*

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 432 MARKET STREET,

Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12.-1y.

HARTFORD

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

We are now prepared to insure LIVE STOCK against both *Death* and *Theft*, in this live and reliable Company. Owners of stock have now the opportunity, by insuring with this Company, of obtaining security and remuneration for the loss of their animals in case of DEATH or theft.

OWNERS OF HORSES,

Manufacturers, Farmers, Teamsters, Expressmen, Physicians, and in fact all who are to any extent dependant upon the services of their horses in their daily vocations, should insure in this Company, and thus derive a protection against the loss of their animals, which are in many cases the sole means of support to their owners.

FARM STOCK

Farmers and others owning cattle should avail themselves of this means of saving the value of their stock, and secure an equivalent for the loss which would otherwise fall heavily upon them in being deprived of their Cattle, by insuring in this, the

PIONEER COMPANY OF AMERICA!

By insuring in this Company you exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. No man can tell whether his animals may not be stolen or die through some unforseen calamity.

☞ *Competent Agents wanted, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.* Apply to KERR & CO., General Agents,

April 4, 1867.-1y. Altoona, Pa.

☞ Col. WM. K. PIPER, Ebensburg, has been appointed local agent for the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

We are now selling Exchange (at New York Rates on

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and France.	

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

DENTISTRY.—DR. D. W. ZEIGLER has taken the room on High street recently occupied by Lloyd & Co. as a Banking House, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. *Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.*

DR. T. F. M'CLURE, SURGEON DENTIST, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Aluminine, Chloroplastic, &c. ☞ Professional visits made to Chest Springs the first week and to Loretto the second week of each month.

Carrolltown, July 4, 1867.-1y.$3*

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my23.tf]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BURN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.

October 17, 1867.-6m.*

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business entrusted with his profession.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. H. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street, Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.

January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

W. H. SECHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office in the Commissioners' Room Court House. Jan. 31, '67-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE M. READE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

January 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl8.